

# THE KANSAS TRIBUNE

Terms:--Two Dollars Per Annum--In Advance.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN."

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 1, 1858.

A Family Newspaper--Independent on All Subjects.

NUMBER 38--VOLUME 3.

## Political.

### SPEECH OF HON. MARCUS J. PARROTT.

Delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, March 21st, 1858.

Mr. Chairman:—I need not apologize for venturing to avail myself of the indulgence of the Committee, to submit what I have to say respecting the affairs of Kansas. If any apology were necessary, I might find it in the fact that a Delegate from a distant Territory, (Gen. Lane of Oregon) has seen fit to go before his own sphere of action, and assail my constituents, in order to promote the welfare of his own. This is the short road to Executive favor. I refrain from characterizing that speech as it deserves, only because I cannot do so consistently with the proprieties of the place. In undertaking to present the case of Kansas, I shall not pursue that intangible, impalpable, and somewhat protean political quantity, called "popular sovereignty," through the intricate mazes of theoretic theory, but shall rather seek to unfold its practical workings, as developed in the chosen theatre of its operations, in the trial of some years. The stand-point from which my views of the subject are taken is not identical with that occupied by any other person on either side of the question. I belong to no political organization recognized here. I have no party to serve, and none to fear in trading this ground. Sectional parties alone exist in Kansas. No other could exist, because the great paramount issue, framed and submitted to the people for their decision by Congress, in the passage of the organic act, was sectional question—the question of Slavery. Sharing in this struggle, I have striven with my whole heart and all my strength, for the supremacy of that class of domestic institutions which experience had demonstrated to be best calculated to foster, enlarge, and improve the condition of the free white laboring men of the country, and thereby to strengthen the stability of Republican institutions, of which this great interest is, in my opinion, the main stay. Although chosen as a representative by those who favor this system of government, subsequent events have greatly enlarged the number of those for whom I speak.

The sectional issue which has heretofore obtained, is swallowed up in a still greater issue, precipitated upon us and upon the whole country, by the presentation here of the Lecompton Constitution. When I stand here in my place, to plead for the inherent right of the people of Kansas to frame their fundamental law, I may claim without exaggeration, to speak for the whole people of Kansas, irrespective of their party predilections.

The Kansas act guaranteed to extend to all the same rights and privileges, as well for their protection as for their guidance, whilst the country should remain in a state of pupillage. This act was characterized by a declaration of the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with the territorial government, and its officers, "leaving the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

It will appear by an analysis of this general declaration, as found in the declaration of the bill, that the people have the right of representation in this branch of Congress, the uninterrupted choice of a local Legislature, and the supervision of their local and municipal affairs. The Constitution of the United States was extended in terms, over the Territory, as indeed it was, more broadly, without restriction, than it has been elsewhere, securing to the citizens the added privileges flowing from that instrument, of a higher and more inviolable kind than those conferred by simple State law.

These rights combined, made up the sum of political power in the Territory. No one will deny that these were promised, or that the faith of the country was pledged for the fulfillment of them. Yet do they stand to-day recorded on your statute book, the pledged pledge of the broken, disregarded, dishonored, and discredited, these popular rights and rights, in support of which the honor of a nation was concerned, have been all, without exception, without the authority of law, but in defiance of it, even without the apology of provocation, wilfully and continually violated.

Violence in this House, and borne down by a usurped Legislature in its borders, the Territory has been oppressed under a dreary despotism, imposed by foreign domination, and maintained by the direct intervention of the military arm of Government. All lawful resistance as well as all appeals for redress, have been stigmatized by epithets alike odious and untrue.

Without rights of any kind, we have been without remedy for wrong, however flagrant. A more merciless and persecuting warfare has been carried on against us. The hard earnings of our industry have been swept away from us, by the hand of robbery; our homes filled with the blood of our children; our lives, invested with the color of law; our lives at times seriously imperilled; alternately by the periodical incursion of a foreign foe, or the no less remorseless process of the local description.

The many have been ruled by the few. The weaker have been oppressed by the stronger; those who should have had all the political power, have had none; and those who should have had none, have had all. With occasional intervals of quiet, but the most part through scenes of violence, bloodshed, and war, this state of things has gone on until it has been culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and upon this they who have supported this scheme now make a stand, demanding a reinforcement of power, wherewith to prolong, and if possible to make permanent, the vassalage of the people. Of this Constitution, I have to say, that it was vitiated in its origin, that the Convention which framed it, was fraudulent, constituted, and that the plan of its proposed submission was fallacious, and conceived as a cheat by which to circumvent the people. In support of this view, in the first place, let me recur briefly to some antecedent events in our history, because I submit that no comprehensive, intelligent view of this question can be arrived at, without keeping constantly in mind the relation that this particular measure sustains to the precedent legislation of the Territory. There never has been any Territorial Government in Kansas. The organic act failed to secure one, for two reasons: 1st, the intrusion of non-residents voters; and, 2nd, the improper intervention of Federal power. Prior in point of time to the passage of this law, but in anticipation of it, a secret political society was formed in the western counties of Missouri. The object of this society was to forestall the domestic institutions of the yet unborn Territory by unfair means. Through the mischievous machinations of this association, working by means of secret signs, oaths, and rituals, a most formidable power was concentrated and disciplined for the destruction of the popular rights in the Territory, on the first available occasion, by the exercise of physical force. An occasion soon occurred. A census of the inhabitants and voters, preliminary to the election of the first Legislative Assembly, as a basis upon which to apportion the representation, having been completed and returned to the Governor, in the Spring of 1855, that officer, after regulating the details, such as defining the Districts, appointing judges, &c., fixed the election for the 30th of March, 1855. Every intelligent man in the country, knows what took place in Kansas on the 30th of March, 1855. I shall not repeat details that are familiar. I only say this—that the secret society unobscured its folds on that day, and poured its emissaries into the Territory, with the avowed design of bearing down the population, and taking possession of the polls. Every precinct in the Territory but one, was carried by the invading horde. In this manner and by such means, was the right of the people to choose their own local assembly wrested from them, and the power incident thereto, lodged in the hands of irresponsible invaders.

Being now securely entrenched behind this powerful power, they proceeded to the invasion of the Territory, in the month of July, and proceeded to enact their guilty designs into the forms of law. Whatever else may be said of these laws, it cannot be denied that they were well adapted for the purpose of securing the retention of the ill-gotten power of the 30th of March in the hands of its then possessors. To that end, it was becoming that they should seek to destroy all the great aids by which public opinion is generated and expressed. They buried the ballot-box beneath infamous and impious conditions, and their test oaths were skillfully contrived, by means of which the elector should either be thrust as a recusant from the polls or be debauched and demoralized by the act of submission to the test. Freedom of speech was stifled; the ball and chain the rule of the land; the scaffold, the gallows, and the electric chair, were prescribed penalties for the violation of that salutary provision of despotism, that none shall call in question the title "of the powers that be." The press muzzled and the people gagged, the far-reaching influence of literature was neutralized.

The imprimatur of the usurping Assembly was made as a condition precedent to the circulation of any printed matter of a political kind. The lessons benighted by the Fathers, as well as the best-approved doctrines of our Democratic co-republicans, were alike to be proscribed. The Assembly trampled down the prospective rights of the people to municipal officers of their own election, and imposed upon them creatures of the invading class, with a prohibition of popular election for two years. In short, every right of the people, and every popular right, as Congress had defined it, a network of prebendal legislation, with which to ensnare and finally enslave their adversaries. Now let me inquire what the people thus outraged and despoiled of their rights, had to say to this business? On the 4th day of September, shortly after the adjournment of the bogus Assembly a Convention was held at Big Springs. It was the first public assembly of the real citizens of the Territory, to consider the aspect of public affairs. After reciting the facts as they transpired in respect to the usurpation of the rights of the Legislature, they repudiated its enactments, and declared themselves released from any obligation to acknowledge or respect its assumed authority. An issue was thus made up, on the validity of this legislation. Those who maintained this legislation were now reinforced, in this behalf, by the local and municipal authorities of the Territory. Already within the spell of that fatality, which hurried him rapidly downward through every gradation of sentiment, until, from the pride of the nation, he became its shame and reproach, he struck boldly into the path of the usurping Assembly, and met the exigencies of a pending Presidential election, but renewing his fight with more or less fury, after that motive for modified action had passed away. These occurrences which I have rapidly glanced at, make what the President, in his annual message, is pleased to style "the war of the Territories." Twelve months have rolled by since he seconded the seat of power, and what is the condition of Kansas now? How have we profited by this change? Have we less of the profligate and corrupt crew that have ruled the Territory since he so long cursed the country? Not only the old offenders remain, but new appointments have been made, if possible, more insulting, intolerable, and outrageous, than the preceding ones. No other test of fitness has been sought for or applied, save a clear complicity with the crimes that have marked the career of the Administration party in the Territory. Most of these appointments are in this city to-day, fugitives from the aroused vengeance of the people, hiding here, in the shadow of the White House. One of these appointments, at the time of his appointment, was indicted for murder and other heinous crimes. This fact was notorious, the President knew it. The appointment was made, and then the law officer of the President promptly stepped forward and entered a "nolle prosequi" on the bill. Thus, a second time was the power of the Executive used to shield the criminal from the consequences of his crime. Has the army been withdrawn? It is well known that under this, as under the last Administration, it has been used to support the lawless and desperate schemes of the Pro-Slavery party. Did not its badge wear the charge of ruffians on the halloos, in the election of December and January last? It will hardly be denied. And the judges, whose fame for corruption has passed into a proverb, where are they?

Still on the bench, to darken and degrade the highest offices of human institution; to foment the passions inspired by passion, and shock the conscience of Christendom by an open prostitution of the law, punishing the innocent but screening the guilty. Such is the alarming condition of things now, not less than a twelve-month ago. Nor this alone. In this twelve-month, an intermediate work of most fearful anarchy has begun. The Lecompton Constitution has been framed. The President sends it here, as the final of the Kansas troubles. It will be observed that I do not present that Constitution, although I am the organ of that people upon this floor. That blow on their rights cannot be stricken through me. On the other hand, in the course of my duty, I have had occasion from time to time to lay before this House much pertinent testimony against it; protests from the people by their Legislature, in which it originated consisted of a Council chosen on the 30th of March, 1855, still holding over, and a House of Representatives, chosen in October, 1856, under the operation of the test oaths. I shall be told that Congress has pronounced this Legislature valid, and their laws binding. It may be so. This assumption is in fact the ground-work of all the wrongs that have befallen the people of the Territory. But I deny that such an action of the part of Congress can estop the people of Kansas from pleading the facts of the case.

Congress cannot change truth into falsehood, or right into wrong. These qualities are inherent in the essence of things; they are indestructible, unchangeable, and eternal. The people of Kansas will maintain, dogmatically, if you please, the truth of their history, though every Congress for a century to come, would vainly seek to falsify it by short-sighted attempts to sweep right into wrong.

The usurpation of March, 1855 is a persistent truth. It cannot be forgotten. It must not be ignored. It taints with its pestilent touch every subsequent act of the Territorial Government, from the day that the usurpation was effected, to the last return forced to complete a simulated showing in behalf of the Lecompton Constitution.

Although I deny that the conditions of valid law are to be found in these enactments, and that the people were entitled to more than the mere right of choice, I do not, for convenience or policy, wish to choose to render them, yet, for the sake of this discussion, I am willing to yield what gentlemen on the other side claim on this point. From it, let them defend their Constitution, if they can.

I assert, in the first place, that the Legislature contemplated the commission of a gross fraud when it passed the act to provide for the Convention. The evidence of this is apparent from reading the law itself.

The first section provides that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the several counties of the Territory, and they are hereby required, between the first day of March and the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, to make an enumeration of all the free white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty years of age, and all other white persons, actually resident in their several counties, &c."

Section two provides, that in case of a vacancy in the office of the sheriff, the duties shall be performed by the judge of probate, &c.

Section three provides that it shall be the duty of this officer to file in the office of probate, on or before the tenth of April, a full and complete list of all the qualified voters, in their respective counties, on the first of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which shall exclude all persons who are ineligible, the names of all such qualified voters.

Section seven provides for an appointment on the basis of this returned list.

Section eight provides that no person shall vote unless his name appears on the returned list.

The nineteenth section directs the Territory as follows: Doniphan County shall constitute the first election district; Brown and Nemaha, the second; Atchison, the third; Leavenworth, the fourth; Jefferson, the fifth; Calhoun, the sixth; Marshall, the seventh; Riley, the eighth; Johnson, the ninth; Shawnee, the tenth; Lincoln, the eleventh; Anderson, the twelfth; Bourbon, the thirteenth; McPherson and Allen, the fourteenth; Woodward, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood, and Hunter, the fifteenth.

Four other counties—to wit: Clay, Dickinson, Washington and Pottawatomie—are not so much as mentioned in the law. What I wish to call particular attention to is the fact, conclusive of fraud by the Legislature, that fourteen of the twenty counties named in the law, were without a sheriff or probate judge, and therefore destitute of the only machinery provided by law for taking the census and registration. This appears to have been done deliberately, as no provision is anywhere made for such a thing as an unreturned census. Fifteen counties were thus wholly excluded by the Legislature from any possible participation in this proceeding. In addition to this, it appeared on the returns being made, that in the counties of Anderson, Franklin, and Breckinridge (organized counties), the officers named in the law had not been registered. Here then, we have fourteen counties named in the act, but with no provision whatever for a census and registration, and four counties not named at all, and of course excluded, making in all eighteen counties deliberately disfranchised by the Legislature. To this is to be added the three counties in which the officers were delinquent, and the aggregate of disfranchised counties amounts to twenty-one; that is, more than half the whole number into which the Territory is divided.

This plain statement must settle this point—it cannot be further controverted. In order, however, to diminish the force of this objection, it is said that but few people were living in these counties; not enough—as the argument runs—to have materially influenced the result. Let us see whether this is true, in point of fact. In the election of October last, the aggregate vote of this disfranchised district, under a law prescribing a six

months' previous residence, amounted to nearly three thousand. Now, it will be observed that every one who was entitled to vote in October would have been a voter at the election of delegates to the Convention, if his name had been registered. So far, then, from the voting population of those towns having been insignificant, it is quite certain, on the other hand, that if this vote had been polled, as we are bound to presume it would have been if an opportunity had been afforded, it was of sufficient strength to have changed the face of the Convention. If we take into consideration the fact that the registration law required that the voters should be registered on the 31st of December, and that these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or seventeen thousand voters in the county?

Mr. PARROTT. I would say to my neighbor report, made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the sixteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred voters polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the census showed nine thousand two hundred and sixty voters on the 31st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled sixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of registered voters. Now, I want to know if these six thousand seven hundred and sixty voters, who voted for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December, turned round and voted against the Constitution on the 4th of January, or are there sixteen or